

Outils du génie génétique:

Rôle: manipulation d'un gène

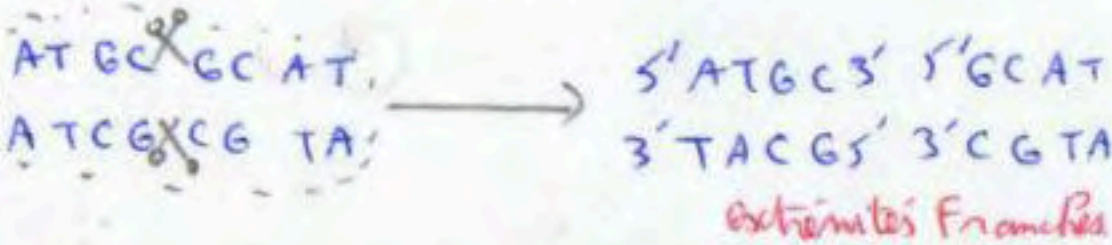
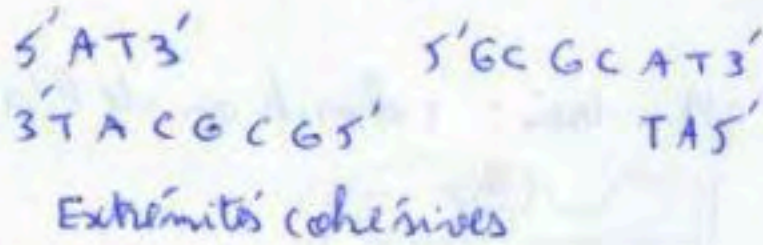
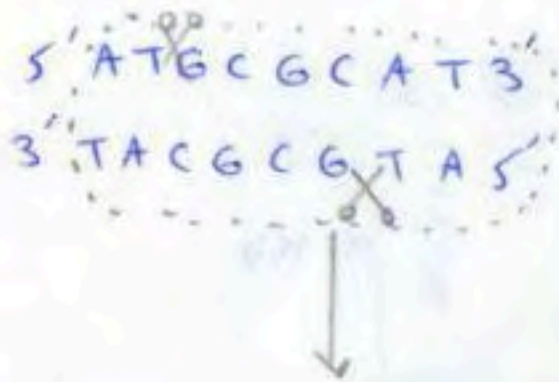
I Les outils

1. Enzymes de restriction:

Rôle: couper l'ADN

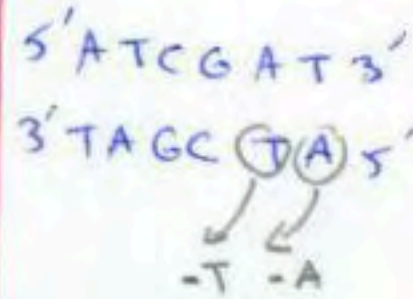
a) Endonucléases:

Reconnaissent: un site de restriction de nature palindromique.



①

b) Exonucléases:



2. Ligases:

lient les segments d'ADN par des liaisons phosphodiester

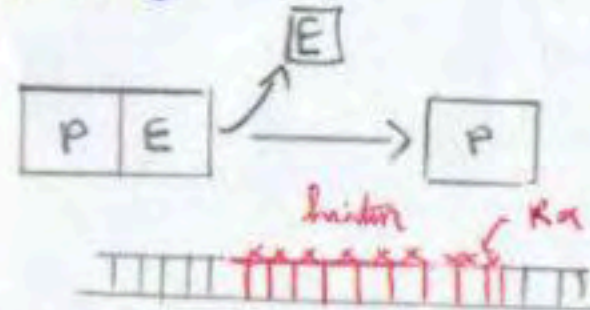
3. ADN polymérase:

Se de l'ADN

a) Fragment de l'ADN:

ADN polymérase I sans activité exonucléique 5' → 3'

α 37 °C



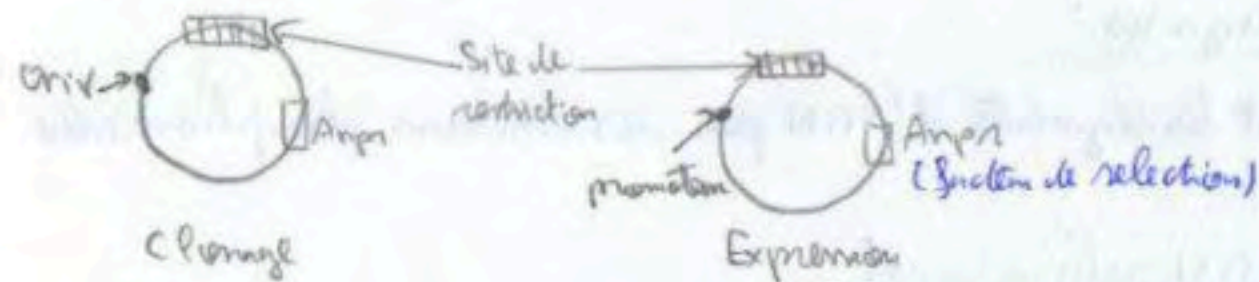
b) Taq Polymérase:

70 °C : Technique PCR (Amplification de l'ADN)

4) Vecteur:

Transporteurs de gènes.

- \vec{V} de clonage: clone un gène
- \vec{V} d'expression: expression d'un gène



Anpr: gène de résistance à l'Ampicilline



5) Sonde moléculaire

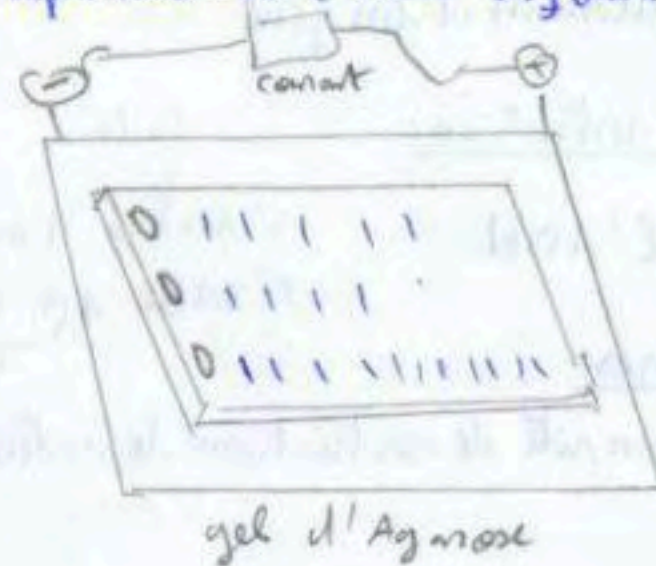
Séquence d'ADN monocaténaire marquée, complémentaire du gène recherché

CTAGC*: sonde

3' ATCCGATC GAAC T5'

6) Technique d'électrophorèse:

But: séparation de l'ADN en fonction du PM

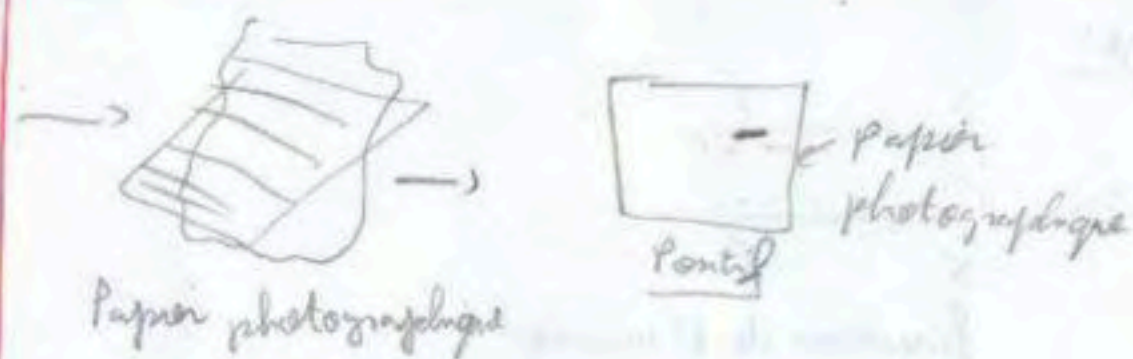
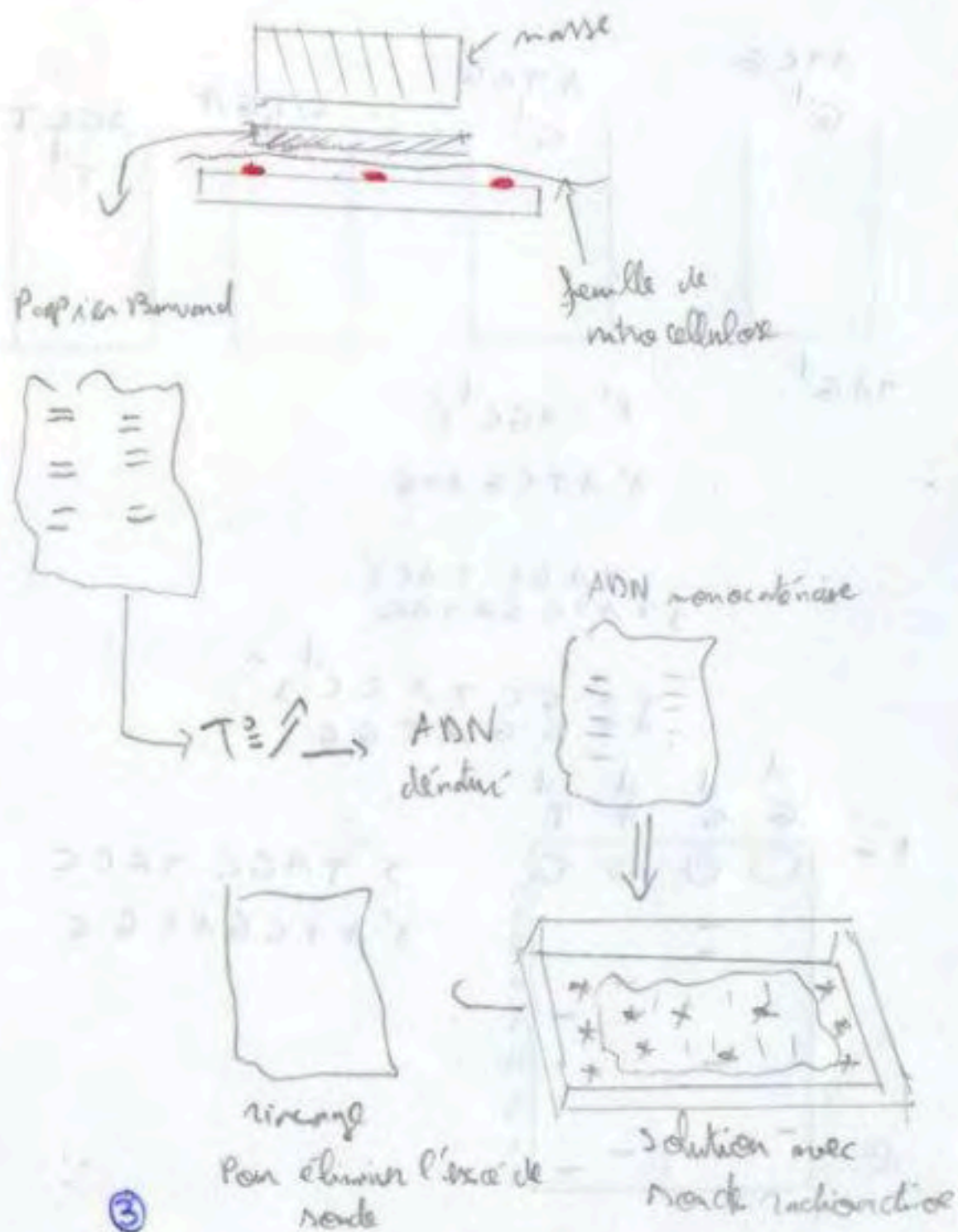


Principe d'embedding: clonage de l'ADN



⑦ Technique Southern Blot:

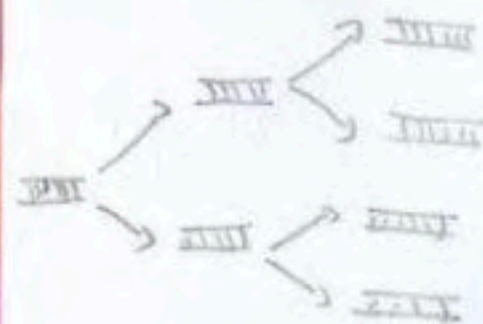
Utilisation d'une sonde moléculaire



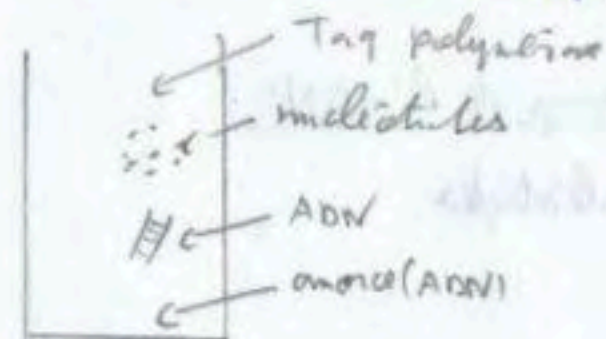
⑧ Technique PCR:

Polymérase chain réaction

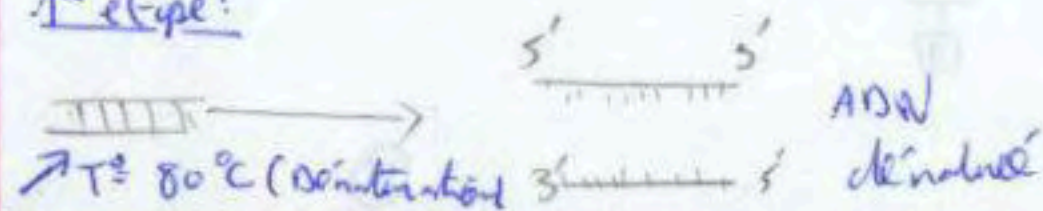
But: amplification de l'ADN



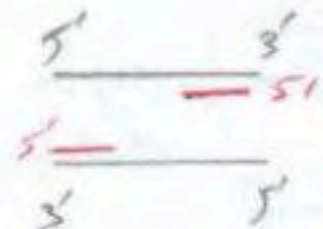
amplification = Ensemble de réplication



1^{er} étape:

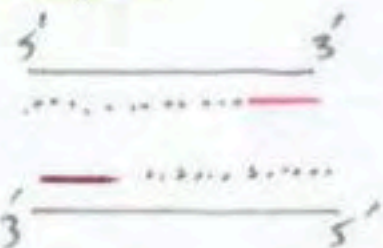


2^e étape:



fixation de l'amorce

3^e étape:



la Taq réplique l'ADN

3 étapes = 1 cycle

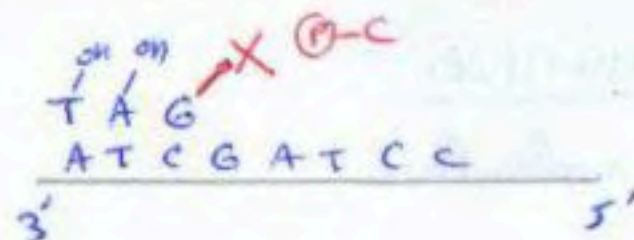
molécules = 2^n (n: nombre de cycles)

5) Technique de séquençage de l'ADN:

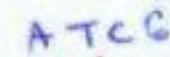
en 4 de dideoxynucleotides



④

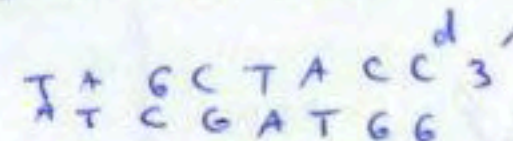
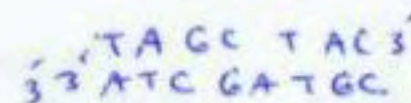
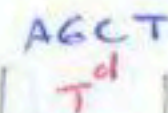
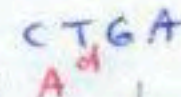


TAG^d



5' TAGC 3'

3' ATCG ATG



5'	G ^d	C ^d	A ^d	T ^d	
	○	○	○	○	
		-			
			-		
				-	
5'	-		-	-	

